Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1693.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

St. Croix Sugars.

26 hogsheads best ST. CROIX SUGAR,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN NIXON & Co.
Feb. 9. fm&wtf

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of
Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillle Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

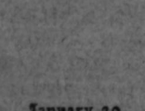
200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.
February 8. dtf

NICKLIN & GRIFFTH,
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;
And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,
Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
PAINTS: Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine



Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
January 1. eodtf

A Roman Catholic Clergyman,
Who has been a considerable time on the mission in the country parts of the State of Pennsylvania, gives this notice to any extensive proprietor of land within the said state, and bordering on either the Potomack, Susquehanna, or Juniata rivers; that he is enabled to make a settlement with from fifty to one hundred and fifty families, if due encouragement be offered.—For further information, apply to the Rev. Leonard Neale, Willing's Alley.
Feb. 8. *3t

IN THE PRESS,
AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
(Price 25 Cents)
Reflections on Monroe's View
OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,
As published in the
GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,
Under the signature of
SCIPIO,
In which the commercial warfare of France is traced to the French faction in this country as its source, and the motives of the opposition to the measures of the United States are exposed.
Feb. 8.

The holders of Certificates, acceptances, endorsements and other engagements of Edward Fox, for account of James Greenleaf, are hereby notified, that Wednesday, the 14th February next, is the last day, on which they can admit subscriptions to the fund assigned for the payment of said engagements; and that those holders, who do not on or before that day make their subscriptions, will be excluded from the benefit thereof.
Henry Pratt,
T. W. Francis,
John Miller, jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker.
January 29. §

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.
Boston, January 16 2[illegible] 2awéw

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
W. YOUNG's Book-store,
Corner of Chesnut and Second streets,
(Price 50 Cents)
Causes qui se sont opposees aux Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.
Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer;
Et la comparaison de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la France, and des ETATS-UNIS.
In six Lettres, addressées á Monsieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Traduit sur le Manuscrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Législature de la République du Massachusset.

Le Commerce est la portion la plus importante des (Richesses Nationales.
——Le Trident de Neptune, est le sceptre du Monde. LEMIERE.

Or causes that have been opposed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE between *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*
With the means of accelerating it;
And a comparison of the National Debts of *England, France*, and *America.*
In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

Translated (into French from the original English Manuscript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Commerce is the most important portion of the Wealth of Nations.
——The Trident of Nepture is the Sceptre of the world. LEMIERE.

AT a juncture when the question of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may soon become an object of discussion, a work of this kind becomes extremely useful to those citizens of the United States, who may be desirous to enable themselves to view this subject, under its various aspects; and they will have the satisfaction to be furnished with the necessary data, to judge of the usefulness of this transaction.

This work is principally distinguished by the richness of the observations, the perspicuity of the ideas, and the modesty of the theory which it contains. At Pars, a man of wit observed, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with useful produce. It is addressed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive form, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumstances are in many respects different at the present day, from what they were in the year 1790, when these letters were written, yet it may be justly said, that so many absolute and permanent data still remain, that the judicious reader will not appreciate the work less on that account; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the result of the author's remarks, it will serve to convince him that in all transactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and justice.

LETTER I.

General view of the obstacles, created in France, to prevent the extension of commerce, with the United States—Observations made in a tour, taken for that express purpose, upon some French manufactures (a precious fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices existing in France, against the quality of certain productions of the United States, and against the advantages of their importation—Demonstration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on provisions in general, and on salt provisions, and fish in particular—Considerations on the regulations of the French custom-houses.

LETTER II.

Obstacles to the extension of trade with France, proceeding from circumstances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that these obstacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wisdom of government—History of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abstract considerations on money and circulation—Causes of the stagnation of American trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wishes on this subject—Observations on money, weights and measures.

LETTER III.

Essay in the form of a *tableau*, to appraise the importations into the United States *from France and England united.* The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furnished from France or England—It is principally on this subject (which would have astonished a mere theorist) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. These kind of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be desired, are the only sure guides the statesman can take for the policy of treaties, deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactness of colonel Swan's calculations; and although the prophecies of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by several able pens, yet it is curious to see the author of the present work, dispute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to supply us with several articles, which the English author allots exclusively and forever to the latter; the author's *partiality affects on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment.* The result of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to say, at a period when arts and manufactures did not present in France the vast means and probability of extension which they now possess. that even in 1789, it was presumable, that France would not only have the means to supply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united*, but also to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wisdom of her government, and the industry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.

Calculation of the exportations of the United States, and particular examination of their suitableness to France; this is one reason why, notwithstanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tableau* is by no means superfluous. the principle of the advantages which would result to France from the importation of provisions and raw materials, is every where applied; and it is upon this argument, that the author establishes his demands to the French government, for the limited admission of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.

Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boston in the year 1786; the whole calculated to strengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miseries arising from the public debt in Europe, are contrasted in the ablest manner, and under the most striking relations, by very curious calculations—Observations on the wisdom and economy which preside over the public expenses in Massachusetts. In this place the patriotism of the author appears, with all the elevation which a just national pride inspires. The ancient governments of Europe, says he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompensing the services which the country receives: *Among us it will be seen, that men are chosen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, deposited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI

General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with respect to the United States; many of these observations have produced the effects for which they were intended, others still remain, pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the shoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illustrious; and we take a pleasure in quoting what he says of the present chief of our government. To praise a man when he exercises a distinguished employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery; but whilst he is in private life, it is the homage of sincerity.

Note, page 316 of the work.

* Les habitans des Etats-unis, suivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoissance, choisirent M. John Adams pour vice-president du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preserver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvernement Anglais contre sa liberte, le rendirent tres-suspect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de son merite, le choisit pour un de ses representans dans le premier congres. De ce nombre etoit aussi M. Samuel Adams, patriote aussi intrepide, qu'infatigable. La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perseverance de ses travaux, & a ses talens distinges. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui s'est fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit ministre aussi habile que grand politique. Et dans son ouvrage sur la defense de la constitution Americaine, il a montae toutes les connoissances qui forment les vrais jurisconsultes & les hommes de loi; connoissances necessaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de president du senat des Etats-unis.

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of
PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 144, Market-street.
December 2. 3awtf

Princeton—*New-Jersey.*

To be Sold,

THAT neat and convenient House in which the late Mrs Ann Witherspoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker lived; together with all the appurtenances. The house is two stories high, of frame work and painted. There are four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the second floor. The cellars are dry, and the garret specious—The back yard is paved with stones. In it are a well of excellent water, an oven, a smoke house, and house for ashes—and behind it a carriage house, hay loft, granery, and convenient stables, with four stalls for horses, and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the street, and 254 feet deep, somewhat more than half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent soil.

For terms, which will be made very reasonable, apply to the reverend
Samuel S. Smith.
January 19. 22w4w

City Commissioner's Office,
January 12th, 1798.
FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2 From the south side of Mulbrry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfim

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,
A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,
Two three story Brick Houses
With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.
July 31. m&wtf

To Cabinet Makers, Joiners, &c.

Cavanagh & Hearn,
Pine-street, near the New-Market,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hope, by their unremiting attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. The partnership between them and Joseph B. Barry, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Cavanagh and Hearn have just received a quantity of St. Domingo and Honduras Mahogony, which they intend to sell on very reasonable terms for cash. Orders from the country most punctually executed. Vincers of all kinds cut as usual.
Jan. 15. 22w4w

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.
A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—cotf

Bank of Pennsylvania.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders, held at the Bank on Friday, the 2d February, 1798, pursuant to public notice—

On motion, Resolved, That, this meeting being impressed with a due sense of the extraordinary services and attention of SAMUEL M. FOX, Esq. President of this Bank, in the execution of the duties of his office; which have been much increased by the peculiar situation of the institution, at the period of his appointment; and by the difficulties occasioned in consequence of the recent calamity in this city;—a committee of three gentlemen be appointed to prepare a piece of Plate, of a value not exceeding five hundred dollars, with suitable emblems and devices, to be presented to Mr. Fox, in the name of the Stockholders, as an evidence of the high sense they entertain of his late official services.

William T. Smith, Peter Wikoff, and Charles Biddle, Esqrs. were appointed a committee for the above purpose.

Ordered, that the preceding resolution be published.

Extract from the minutes.
WILLIAM T. SMITH,
Chairman.
Attest—JOHN SITGREAVES, *Secretary.*

Fresh Fruit.

To-morrow morning will be landed, at *Morris's* Wharf, just above the Drawbridge, the cargo of the schooner Fredericksburg Packet, Captain Pearce from Malaga, viz.

Bloom Raisins in kegs
Do. Do. in boxes
Muscatel do. in do.
Figs in kegs
Almond kernels in casks and boxes
Soft shell'd almonds in sacks
Prunes in boxes
Grapes in jars
Anchovies in kegs, &c.

The whole of the articles shipped as of the first qualities.

For Sale by
Peter Kuhn.
February 5 d5t

Fresh Fruits and Wine.

EDWARD DUNANT,
No. 149, South Front-street,
Has remaining of the cargo pr Johanna, from Malaga—
99 kegs Raisins
123 Jars } Bloom do.
125 Boxes }
105 ditto Muscatel do.
15 kegs Figs
20 qr casks fine old Colemenar Wine

A few pipes and hogsheads of Celalonia Wine, and Malaga and Mountain Wine in hhds and quarter casks.

He has also for Sale—
A few packages of Madias and Calcutta goods, viz.
Tickery—Humhums
Barbar Handkerchiefs
Black and coloured Taffities and Persians
Bandannoes—Choppa Romalls—Pullicot hkf.
Patna Chintz
Likewise a few boxes of Spermaniti Candles, and bags of Black Pepper.
Feb. 1. 3t

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the property now occupied by him in the town of West-Chester and county of Chester. It consists of a well finished two story stone house, 43 feet front, by about 40 deep, four rooms on a floor, with cieled garrets, and a cellar under the whole—A very good stone Stable and Coach house—And a lot of Ground, three perches wide, by twenty perches depth.

The house stands on the Main street; its situation is high and very handsome; the lot extends to a back street, on which the stable and coach house stand. The lot is in a high state of cultivation, and there is in the yard a pump of excellent water, which has, at no time, been known to fail.

The situation of the town is high, and remarkably healthy—the country around it, fertile and beautiful.

The terms of payment will made to suit the purchaser. They, and the price, will be settled, upon application to Mr. JONATHAN SMITH, at no. 149, South Third-street, Philadelphia, or to
ROBERT FRAZER.
February 5. mwfsf

The cargo of the West-Indian from Jamaica, landing at South Street wharf,
136 hhds. and 300 barrels choice Coffee
98 Hhds of prime Sugar
29 Hhds. of Rum.
For Sale By
Peter Blight.
WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
500,000 Lbs of Java Coffee
800 Bags do. Sugar
Cloves and mace in boxes
A quantity of Hispaniola Cocoa
Red Port Wine in pipes and hogsheads
Madeira do. in pipes
February 6 d2weotm

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,
At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,
Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, Saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.
All which may be had on reasonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.
Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.
December 26. mth6m

A Nurse's place wanted.

A WOMAN just arrived from England, wants a place as a Nurse or attendant on the sick, either on a Gentleman or Lady.—For further information apply at No. 10, South Fourth street, near Marke street.
Feb. 6. 3t

For Sale,

The time of a young Mulatto Girl, about twelve years old, has about eleven years to serve. She is very capable of taking care of a child, and understands house work. Enquire at No. 97, North 5th street.
Jan. 22. *eod2w

Canal Office,
February 7, 1797.

AN adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Navigation, will be held, at the Company's office, on Friday next, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
GEO. WORRALL, *Secretary.*
February 7. 3

LOST---Yesterday in the Market,

AN ORDER drawn by capt. Richard O'Brien, favor of John Larkum, on Mr. Tench Francis, Purveyor of Public Supplies. Whoever has found the same, is requested to leave it at Thomas Larkum's, 280 south Front-street, or at this office.—Payment being stopped, it can be of no use to any one but the owner. Feb. 7—3t

☞ Stop the Runaway.

ABSCONDED from his master's employ, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th of this instant February, a Negro Man, named Mentor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, and of rather a spare make; his phisiognomy is vacant but not disagreeable; his age is supposed to be about 40. He had on when he went away, a short blue cloth coat, striped cassimere vest, corduroy breeches, and yarn stockings of a blue and white mixture—he took with him a blue cloth great coat, the cape of which is edged with yellow binding; a long brown cloth coat; a short blue cloth coat with buff coloured cape and cuffs; also, a pair of blue cloth breeches; the other cloathes he took with him cannot be particularly described.

It is supposed, he intends going to the eastern shore of Maryland. Whoever will apprehend, and secure the said negro in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, or bring him home, shall have a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.

Apply to the Printer.
February 7. §

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.
February 7 §

Just Published,
And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors; and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Isteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.
BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Felow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

IN THE PRESS,
And speedily will be Published,
For the benefit of the
MARINE SOCIETY of the UNITED STATES,
A general plan and system of Regulations therein:
Written at Sea, in the year 1794:
And now printed
BY THE AUTHOR.

"A NAVY would be maintained but to an almost useless purpose which taking the seamen kept the merchantmen idle in port, and trading vessels would be as unprofitably employed, if they took all those seamen whose skill and courage on board ships of war, would give them protection and secure their safety. We have enough for both purposes, and the cultivating hand of attention alone is wanting to multiply their number. "Money may buy "all naval stores, except mariners; but, unless a "supply of them is preserved, no wealth will be "able to procure them."
February 7. §

WANTED
A young Gentleman to go Doctor of a Ship to the East-Indies.
Enquire at No. 25 Dock Street.
Feb. 6. d1w

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy: and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
November 15. §

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday	Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.
Tuesday	Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.
Wednesday	Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.
Thursday	Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.
Friday	Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.
Saturday	Afternoon—Peter Benson.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY,—No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

156th Day's Drawing—December 00.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
480	20	11987		20761		36571	x
1372		499		784		711	
608	x	574	x	21523	x	943	
2161	x	774		692		37099	
982		12184		22768	x	38079	
3058		516		928	x	204	
192	20	740		23239	20	302	x
196		960		515		883	
632	x	981		741		902	
1146		13349		825		40278	
697		414		913		460	
864		785		24532	x	41489	
4407	20	969		546	x	855	
677		14109		749	25	42429	x
711		114		905	x	43365	x
924		870		26323		828	x
3479		715		477		44699	
493	x	792		27139		877	x
732	x	915		649		894	
6013	x	15070		28727		45076	
292	x	511	x	754		267	
424		786		879		645	x
461		16071	x	29159	x	46396	
7380		087		30052	x	448	x
413	x	521		165		532	
471	25	554	x	438	x	605	
521		18288		31761		47951	
630		851	x	32590	x	48105	x
790		868	x	608	x	631	
8697		19122		33351		691	
901		226		34293	x	739	
9322		423		348		833	x
383		491	x	492		917	
553		807		557		49051	
803		20030	x	738		544	
10020	x	056		35329			
947		503	x	408			
997		672		36227			

MR. FRANCIS

RESPECTFULLY informs the subscribers to his Select Balls, that the last of the present Subscription will be on Tuesday, the 13th.

Subscription and Ladies' Tickets, to be had by application to Mr. Francis, No. 70, North Eighth street. Feb. 10— 3t

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No. 115 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1st and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

Flax Seed for sale.

Apply to
GEO. DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-street.

January 27 §

Ran away from the Subscriber,
On the 24th January last,
A Black Woman, named *Zelime.*

SHE is of a middling sized stature, thick lips, marked with the small pox in the face—She carried off a bundle of linen with her. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the subscriber, at No. 181, Arch-street, corner of Fourth-street, shall receive two Dollars reward.

J. LAZELLES.

N. B. Whoever harbors said Girl after this notice, shall be prosecuted to the severity of the law.

February 10. ¶3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of *WILLIAM COMPTON*, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested. And those who are indebted to said estate, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers.

Isaac Cathrall,
John Haworth, } Administrators.
Samuel Wilcox.

January 27. ws4w

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut treet.

February 2. eodtf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Peter Gill late of the District of Southwark, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts duly attested, to

John Murphy,
Peter Scravendyke, } Executors,
Thomas Farrell,

January 16. *awaw4w

Lately Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,
(Price 3-8ths of a dollar)

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of
"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"
In which the CHARGE of SPECULATION against
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statemtnt of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhleuburg and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a douht, that the connection between him and Reynolds was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

February 9.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
MONDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 12.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Authority

Fifth Congress of the United States:
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

AN ACT

For allowing a compensation to the door keeper of the Senate, and his assistant, for their services during the late session of Congress.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That there be allowed to James Mathers, the doorkeeper of the Senate, two hundred dollars, and to Cornelius Maxwell, his assistant, one hundred and eighty dollars, as a compensation for their services during the late session of Congress.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

United States }
January 20, 1798. }
Approved
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

To the Federalists of the City and County of Philadelphia and County of Delaware.

It appears from the reports of the sworn committee of the senate, appointed for the purpose of determining on the validity of the election of Israel Israel, that they have decided he was not duly elected a member of that body. This decision was not made until after a long and attentive examination of the merits of the case, and a long and patient hearing of the counsel for the sitting member. The characters of those who compose the committee place them above the suspicion of being influenced, by any considerations inconsistent with the most undeviating rectitude, and although the contrary idea has already been circulated in the Aurora, yet we are all too well acquainted with the character and conduct of Mr. Bache to be in the least degree biassed by his publications.

It is a trite observation, but it is one which can never be too often repeated, that the exercise of the right of suffrage is the most important duty of a citizen. If ever there was a crisis which rendered an attention to this duty indispensably necessary it is the present. While a perfidious foreign foe menaces our peace and independence and an inveterate faction at home threatens us with all the horrors of intestine discord, the truly patriotic heart is indeed filled with apprehension and alarm: but this alarm ought not to grow into terror, it ought to call forth the exertions but not stupify and paralize the faculties of the mind. The faction of which I speak, has always been remarkable for its activity, enterprize and union; of late it has been uncommonly so. Mr. Bache himself when congratulating his party on their success at the last election publicly attributes it more to the union of their efforts than to the superiority of their strength. Let us be equally united and we cannot fail to be successful. It is to be observed that the candidate who shall be elected will have nearly four years to serve; that it is but too probable before the expiration of that period, notwithstanding the earnest endeavours and ardent wishes of our government, we shall be involved in a foreign war, and that therefore whatever may have been the opinions of any of us respecting the origin of our difficulties with France, there can be but one opinion as to the union and vigor with which the war should be carried on. By placing men in office who are by their own acknowledgments hostile to the measures of our administration, if not to the existence of our constitution, this end can never be obtained. Without entering into the merits of the private character of Mr. Israel, it must be obvious to all that the respectability of the people represented must always in a great degree depend upon the respectability of their representative. This man certainly is not qualified by his education, or by political reflection, for a legislator; and the part which he can take in our public deliberations must necessarily be a very confined one. Opposed to him is a man who for several years has been engaged in public life, whose mind is stored with useful information, and highly embellished by literature; whose moral character not even his enemies have dared to impeach, and for dismissing whom from our public counsels no other reason has ever been given than his attachment to our constitution and laws.

It may be proper here likewise to hint that the issue of the next election will be considered in some measure, as an expression of the sentiments of the people; and that at this time such an expression is of the utmost importance. It is not merely the silent vote of one man that is to be attended to. The politics of the representative of the metropolis of the United States have a weight to which those of the representative of no other district are entitled; and the election of Mr. Israel will give occasion to a new triumph to his party; will be viewed as a new proof of divisions, and will therefore be a new invitation to our enemies to imprison and thumb-screw our sailors; to plunder our merchants, already reduced almost to bankruptcy by their piracies; again to insult our government, and therefore once more to degrade, in the eyes of all mankind, the name of America.

Already are his party at work: no exertions on their part will be spared, and it is only by your most vigorous efforts that their hopes can be prostrated.

MANLIUS.

Extract from the charge of Judge Stephens, to the Grand Jury of Wilkes County, Georgia, Nov. 1797

"In effecting changes of government, or amending the existing system, we have no need, but to consult, primarily, our own happiness, by having the vast advantages of calmly looking into the forms of constitutions, that our sister states live under, and with that, of the Union; there can be but little doubt, but every blessing may be expected, without the aid of foreign plans or influence, that carry with them intrigue, false and destructive philosophy, painting atheism in their schemes, and shaking the moral government of the world."

Extract from the Presentment of the above Grand Jury.

"We present as a grievance of the most alarming nature, the importation of negroes into this state, whether by land or sea, for the purpose of exposing them to sale, inasmuch as we conceive it to be greatly injurious to the welfare thereof, and highly repugnant to the principles of a free government, and do earnestly recommend it to the next legislature to prohibit the same."

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

Being a spectator, yesterday, of the awful scene of the destruction of the Theatre in Federal Street, which threatened great destruction to other property, but which was prevented by the usual exertions of the citizens of this town—I am fully of opinion, that many of the citizens of Boston must be apprised of the fatal consequences that would arise, in case the *Hay Market Theatre*, should take fire, from the same accident. The largeness of this wooden building, would spread a most terrible conflagration through the South part of Boston, being so near to a number of other wooden buildings, which must inevitably fall a sacrifice. Being also fully convinced, that the public exhibitions there displayed have a tendency to corrupt the morals of youth, and lead them into temptations which may injure their reputation. From the most disinterested motives, and for the good of my country, and the safety of this town, I will contribute three hundred and forty dollars, towards the demolishing of the *Hay Market Theatre*, if the Legislature of this commonwealth will wisely direct the same, and enact a law to prevent the building of any theatres, for the like future exhibitions, in this Commonwealth.

A Spectator from the country, who leaves his name with the Printer.

An original proprietor of the Haymarket theatre, from disinterested and independent motives, but more especially out of regard to the *good* and *safety* of the citizens of this town, is willing to relinquish his right therein, on condition that the other proprietors will follow his example, and that the legislature of this Commonwealth will direct the same to be demolished, and enact a law prohibiting any *other theatre* to be erected in future in this Commonwealth—as this town yesterday experienced a most threatening conflagration, which it is hoped the good citizens of Boston will receive as a serious admonition, to encourage the above design.

Any person wishing to know the proprietor's name, may inquire of the printer.

From the Salem Gazette.

MR. CUSHING,

The question of arming our merchant vessels, however it may be obscured by metaphysical disquisitions, is one of the simplest that can be stated. If a man, travelling on the high road, has a right to take a club in his hand, from an apprehension that he may be assailed by robbers, on the same principle has he a right to put guns on board his vessel to traverse the high seas. If the former with his club should violate the laws of his country, or the latter with his guns infract the laws of nations, each is amenable for his conduct to those laws, and to be punished accordingly. Whatever may be the consequences, if the principle is right—if nature herself, which dictates it, is right—I hope it will be acted upon. It is a principle which in its operation is directed against *all nations*, so far as they are disposed to be aggressors, and so far I wish they may feel its effects.

Whatever is right, is prudent; and in my opinion the arming of our vessels would be further prudent, because every defensive measure would tend to prevent that dreadful calamity, a war; as every nation will be feared, and its friendship desired in proportion to its strength.

Every thing has its small beginnings. A few armed vessels might indeed excite the contempt of those great powers, whose thunder makes the ocean tremble; but history affords a thousand instances, and our own country is one of them, of small powers rising to unexpected strength, formidableness, and eventual triumph.

It is to be hoped that our government will never adopt, the half-way, dastardly measure of an embargo, which I see recommended in the Boston papers. An embargo is at best a despotic act; it is tying the hands of industry, or turning them against the property of others. We have a right to the ocean, the great highway of all nations; and when it is infested with robbers, may we have the prudence to travel with weapons of defence; and if attacked, may we have the spirit to use them.

AN AMERICAN.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY—FEBRUARY 9.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the Report of the Committee of Privileges, Mr. DENT in the Chair,

Mr. SHEPARD said, the member from Vermont had been guilty of an indecency for which he ought to be expelled from his seat. The offense was such as would not be suffered in any civil company. It was an offence without provocation; for the first offence was committed by him on the member from Connecticut, in saying that the members from that state sought their own interest at the expence of the public good. He was surprised that any Gentleman would defend such a man. But the offence was attempted to be mitigated, by saying that the house was not in session. He believed the House was as much in session as it ever was, as one half of the members were at least in their seats; and the offence being committed within the walls of the House, the member ought certainly to be expelled. If the house would not expel a member for an offence so gross, what would the world say of them? They would be called *beasts*, and not Gentlemen. But it was said the constituents of the member from Vermont would be injured by the member's expulsion; so far from it, he doubted not nineteen twentieths of the people of his district would say he was deserving of expulsion. Was a man, who could be guilty of such behaviour as is complained of, fit for a Legislator? Certainly not; no well-bred, well-disposed man could keep company with him. The Gentleman himself acknowledged that it was his common practice to scourge every one who offends him. It was not necessary therefore, to send to Vermont to enquire his character there. For his own part, he could not consent to sit with him. If he must be a Legislator, it should be in a part of the world where all decisions were made by *spitting* and *scratching*. He was sure no gentleman, or modest man, could plead in behalf of such a man. He hoped, therefore the member from Vermont would be expelled without spending much time upon the business; he was sure this ought to be done if they had any regard to their own dignity or the dignity of the country.

Mr. NICHOLAS was always desirous of the approbation of the gentleman just sat down, because he believed he always acted from the best motives. He hoped that Gentleman would also have allowed that others might act from principle, as well as himself. He could not refrain, however, from doing what he conceived to be his duty, whatever might be the motives which gentlemen chose to attribute to his conduct. But whatever his opinion might be of the measures proposed to be taken in consequence of the offence under consideration, with respect to the offence itself, he condemned it as much as any other Gentleman, as indecent and improper.

Mr. N. felt it necessary to make some observations on this subject, because the report of the committee of Privileges does not state facts as they are; he supposed it had been composed hastily, as it certainly does not correspond with the impression which the evidence makes. The Gentleman who introduced the resolution, like a good lawyer, has made the case broad enough to support it. He has evidently given way to the impression of the moment, as the evidence certainly does not support the allegations therein contained.— [Mr. N. read the resolution.] He said he could not agree to this resolution, because he denied that the house was sitting, or that the offence was done in the view of the House.—He should make some observations on the testimony, and shew wherein it differed from the report of the committee. He needed no witness to prove the state of the house at the time this transaction took place—it was fully in recollection of every Gentleman. Not one of them (except the two members appointed to count the ballots) was attending public business, & very few indeed who were not out of order. The area of the house was full of squads, carrying on conversation without restraint. One article of testimony was strong as to this fact. "The attention of the Gentleman from Maryland (Mr. S. Smith) was drawn the conversation holding round the fire behind him, by a *loud laugh*. There could be no doubt, therefore, that the House was not engaged in business, was not in order, was not in a situation to be disturbed by any transaction of this kind. Indeed, he did not understand, from what had fallen from the Gentleman from S. Carolina, that he thought it was. The argument was, that the Speaker having once taken the Chair, called the house to order, and the Journals having been read, the rules of the house knew of no mode by which it could be disorganized, without an adjournment.

Suppose this position was true, what results? Why, that it was their business to have been in order, and not that they were so; for, whilst the Speaker was out of his chair, whilst the members were out of their places, and violating the rules of order, no one could say that the house was in session, or that it could claim respect from others as a legislative body. Was it possible, therefore, for men, who were not doing what the rules of the house required them to do, to call upon other members to keep the rules inviolate? But, Mr. N. said, he did not admit the principle, that the business of the house can never be suspended, until an actual adjournment takes place. At the time when this transaction happened, the house had authorized two of its members to do a business which actually prevented the ordinary business of the house from going on. For, he asked, if a motion could have been made whilst these members were counting the ballots? Upon another occasion, after the ballots were collected, a motion was made to adjourn, but it was declared to be out of order. The Speaker gave no reason for this opinion; but it was obviously because tellers were employed to count the votes, and had not yet made their report; and would gentlemen say that another motion would have been better received, or have been acted upon so as to have prevented these gentlemen from doing their business? Certainly not. There could not, then have been a motion made. What, then, was the state of the house? Were members obliged to keep their seats, though they could not be called upon to do any business? They could not be considered as inspectors of the conduct of gentlemen appointed to count the ballots, their distance prevented them from having any such cognizance.—Here was a situation, then, when the members of the house were discharged from any duty for two hours, and during this period, the transaction which is now the subject of enquiry, took place. Members might have gone where they pleased; all that was required of them was, to be ready to receive the report when the Tellers were ready to make it. Suppose a great part of the members had left the house, and when they returned, had been told of this quarrel,—It must have been said, your rules consider the house as in session, though you were absent, and the quarrel having happened, it must be stated, as happening in the view of the house whilst sitting. How, said he, must the resolution be formed, so as to declare the fact in such a case? It must be, "Resolved, that M. Lyon, for a gross indecency and insult committed, &c. at the time when the rules say the house ought to have been sitting, but when, in fact, the house was not in order, nor the members in the house, &c. And was it not a strong presumption against this resolution, when recourse must be had to such an extraordinary form to make it consistent? Or could gentlemen say when the resolution before the committee went abroad that the house was in actual session at the time? They could not. He recollected one circumstance which peculiarly marked the situation of the house. Near the time when the offence now under consideration was committed, one of the Senators was seated in his chair writing a letter. He did not himself think the house in session at the time, and should have thought himself as much at liberty as if the house had not been called to order at all. In order to justify the resolution before the committee, the *fiction* of the Rules had been set up against *fact*. Mr. N. said he should not notice the offence at all as done out of the house, because the resolution confines the act as an offence against the house whilst sitting. He did not say this, because he was afraid of meeting the subject on that ground, but because it was foreign to the present question.

The gentleman from S. Carolina yesterday made some observations on this subject. He told the committee, and they had been told the same before, that the situation in which the house was at the time this affray happened, was the same as when the Speaker leaves the chair during the reading of long communications. Could any one impose on himself so as to believe this? Was it not the duty of members to attend to the reading of all papers presented to them? Whereas they were not obliged to attend to members employed in counting ballots.—Since gentlemen deemed this so clear a case, it was astonishing, he said, that they should rely upon so poor an argument as this.

To constitute the crime of which the member from Vermont stood charged, it should clearly appear that the act was done with an intention to break the rules of the house. But, if gentleman were not satisfied with his statements to prove the house was not in order at the time, they must certainly allow that there was sufficient reason, from a view of the situation of things at the time to impose upon a member unacquainted with the rules of the house. The member from Vermont had but lately got his seat in the house, and of course was not well acquainted with its rules; and seeing the members of the house in the situation they were in, the Speaker himself holding a conversation with him; and, though not encouraging him in it, yet by asking questions, pushing him farther into it than he otherwise would probably have gone—the Speaker calling upon him and another gentleman in conversation—*to take care, or they would want seconds.*" When this was the situation of things, might it not have imposed upon any member in the house Could it be considered that the Speaker thought the rules of the house were likely to be violated, when he thus spoke? Mr. N. did not pretend to say that this conduct of the speaker was not conformable to the rules of the house; but he believed it was intended as a *private admonition*, and not as *an order of the Speaker of the House.*

In taking notice of the circumstance under which this business happened, he did not mean to justify, or apologize for the conversation of the member from Vermont. He did not consider it as either decent or justifiable? but he thought there was a justification arising out of the passions of this gentleman, which could not be lost sight of Before he went to this circumstance, Mr. N. said he would state that the report of the committee of privileges did not agree with the facts as they had been stated to the committee of the whole. It stated in that report that the Speaker was sitting on one of the member's seats, and Mr. Griswold near him, that Mr. Lyon was standing without the bar of the house, speaking loud enough to be heard, and that the subject was the state of Connecticut." It was of importance that this statement should be correct, as it would appear as the act of the house. By it, it would appear that though the conversation of Mr. Lyon respecting Connecticut." was not addressed to Mr. Griswold, the thing was tantsmount, as he was present. The committee of the whole would recollect that this

was not the case. It was eſtabliſhed in proof that the converſation had continued for ſome time betwixt the Speaker and Mr. Lyon before Mr. Griſwold was preſent; and none of the other Connecticut members were near enough to be conſidered as the objects of it. He would go further and ſay, that it was not in proof what part of the converſation of Mr. Lyon, Mr. Griſwold heard. The moſt offenſive part of the diſcourſe was the beginning of it, which it was pretty evident Mr. Griſwold did not hear. Mr. Lyon began by ſaying that the members from Connecticut were ſeeking offices at the expenſe of the public good; but not one of the witneſſes could ſay that Mr. Griſwold heard this (one of them indeed thought ſo, but was not certain. There was ſtrong preſumptive evidence, that Mr. G. was not within hearing of this converſation, as none of the three different obſervations which he made to Mr. Lyon referred to the moſt offenſive part of it.

When Mr. G. aſked Mr. Lyon "if he fought the people of Connecticut with a wooden ſword," it referred to that part of his converſation when he ſaid he had to fight the people of Connecticut when they came into his diſtrict. When Mr. G. ſaid, "you could not convince the meaneſt hoſtler," it evidently applied to that part where he ſaid, if he were to go into the ſtate of Connecticut, he could change the ſentiments of the people! and when he added, "you could not effect your purpoſe, if you took with you your wooden ſword," it had relation to the ſame part of Mr. Lyon's converſation. Though it muſt be allowed, this converſation was arrogant on the part of the member from Vermont, yet no evidence went to ſhew that Mr G. heard the moſt offenſive part of it, as it was clear no part of what he ſaid had reference to it; and if he did hear it, there was ſtill leſs probability that Mr. L knew that he was within hearing.

Mr. N. ſaid, he would conſider the effect which Mr. Griſwold's attack was likely to produce upon Mr. Lyon. It appeared that for ſome purpoſe or other, which he pretended not to know, Mr. Lyon's hiſtory was to be raked up for twenty years paſt. A tranſaction which at that diſtance of time took place, had been introduced with a view of ſinking him in public eſtimation. The firſt time this painful circumſtance was introduced to Mr. Lyon, he refuſed to take notice of it; but the gentleman from Connecticut laid hold of him which was tantamount to ſaying you ſhall liſten to what I have to ſay, and repeated the ſarcaſm.

Mr. N. ſaid he did not know, becauſe he hated queſtions of privileges, and thought they ought always to be avoided, except preſſed by neceſſity, from their incompetency to decide upon them, what ought to have been the conduct of the gentleman from Vermont on this occaſion. But let gentlemen throw this member to what diſtance they pleaſe from them, they muſt allow him to poſſeſs ſome feelings in common with themſelves. They could not ſuppoſe he would be willing to reſign a character and ſtanding, which had been obtained at the price of long ſervice. And though gentlemen may conſider themſelves as vaſtly more enlightened and reſpectable than the member from Vermont, they cannot expect he is devoid of every principle of ſelf-love.—Could any gentleman have forborne to take notice of an inſult of the kind which was offered him? It is impoſſible. He did not pretend to ſay, that the particular act with which the gentleman from Vermont reſented the affront was the moſt proper; he did not know what would have been proper. He did not know in what way ſuch an inſult ſhould have been treated.

Gentlemen would probably ſay he ought to have forborne noticing the ſarcaſm. But did not gentlemen know that there was a circumſtance in this member's ſituation which rendered it a peculiar one? If he had had recourſe to the ordinary mode of ſettling differences, would it not have been ſaid to him, "No; you have been caſhiered—you are infamous, I will not meet you as a gentleman." In what way, then, could this member have ſhewn to the world, that if he had once failed in his duty, he was ready now to ſhew that he was no coward, and that he had been injured and abuſed in the former tranſaction. He aſked, whether being placed in ſuch a ſituation, there was not ſome apology to be made for acting in the manner he did? Nor did Mr. N. think the mode which Mr. Griſwold had taken to repel any thing which the gentleman from Vermont had ſaid againſt the repreſentatives from Connecticut was the beſt calculated for the purpoſe.

If then, there was an extenuation of the conduct of Mr. Lyon, either from the ſituation of the houſe at the time, from his being inexperienced with reſpect to the rules of the houſe, or from his peculiarity of ſituation, as to the ſtigma which had been revived upon his character with reſpect to his *courage*, he did not think it was a caſe which called for the ſevereſt puniſhment which could be inflicted. If the higheſt puniſhment were to be inflicted in this caſe, what would gentlemen do, where a man ſhould render himſelf infamous, when a man ſhould be found ſo defective of moral principle as to be wholly unfit to hold his ſituation? To act conſiſtently, he thought they ſhould allow of ſome grade, in the nature of offences.

Mr. N. Concluded by noticing an obſervation from gentlemen advocating the motion, cautioning gentlemen againſt being influenced by a ſpirit of party in the preſent deciſion; he thought ſuch obſervations would be beſt omitted as they would operate equally on both ſides.

(Debate to be continued.)

QVAL BOTTLES.

Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right ſize—For ſale at No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.

January 12 3taw6w.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 7.

The birth day of our worthy Fellow Citizen General GEORGE WASHINGTON, will be celebrated, by a ball at Mr. Gadſby's tavern on Monday the 12th inſt. in which the gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, are invited to participate. Tickets of admiſſion to be had at the barr.

William Herbert
Jonathan Swift
George Deneale
Michael Flannery
Francis F. Peyton
George W. Craik } Managers.

NORFOLK, February 3.

On Thurſday arrived in Hampton Roads the ſnow William, capt. Wells, 43 days from Liſbon bound to Baltimore. From Mr. Brandram (a gentleman who came paſſenger in the above veſſel) we have information that he read in a London paper of the 27th or 28th of November, an account of the arrival in London of one of the American Commiſſioners from Paris, but which he does not recollect. He further informs, that he had it from the beſt authority that lord St. Vincent, with his fleet and the whole of the Britiſh troops were to evacuate Liſbon in the courſe of a few weeks. The queen of Portugal had forwarded 80 pounds weight of diamonds to Paris in part payment of the ſum ſtipulated for in the treaty made between her and France.

February 6.

At a late hour laſt night, capt. Colley, of the ſhip Flora, arrived in town from Hampton Roads, where his ſhip now lies, after a paſſage of 44 days from Guernſey. Capt. Colley politely handed us London papers of the 11th, 15th and 19th December; he gave a few to ſome of the officers of the Britiſh ſhips of war, lying in the Roads. From thoſe we received we haſten to give the following crude ſummary of

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

That Generals Buonaparte and Joubert had arrived on the 6th of December at Paris; that a great part of the army of Italy had returned into France—that a new conſpiracy has taken place in Paris, and that a number of the conſpirators were committed to the Temple; that the Pope refuſes to acknowledge the independence of the Ciſalpine Republic, in conſequence of which ten thouſand republicans are marching towards Rimini, to ſupport the demand of the Ciſalpine ambaſſador; that every exertion is making in France to organize the army which is to act againſt England. It is alſo ſaid at Paris, that the Pope has entered into a ſecret treaty with the Emperor of Ruſſia; that the King of Pruſſia is dead; and that in conſequence of the ratification of the treaty between Portugal and France, the Engliſh troops at Liſbon are reduced to extreme want; Earl St. Vincent ſtill continues off the harbor of Liſbon.

Stocks experience but little variation—on the 12th Dec. Conſuls were at 49 1-2.

On the 14th December, Meſſ. Fox Sheridan and other members of the oppoſition, attended in their places, in the houſe of Commons; their attendance was occaſioned by the general alarm which Mr. Pitt's new financial bill has cauſed in all parts. The debates, although very lengthy, ſhall be given as ſoon as poſſible.

Of our Commiſſioners we have no other account than what was received by a veſſel from Havre, which had put into Guernſney in diſtreſs, prior to capt. Colley's ſailing, which informed, that there were three Commiſſioners appointed on the part of the French republic, to treat with ours; and that the general opinion was that matters would be amicably adjuſted.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, February 10.

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the United States Branch Bank of this city, for the enſuing year—

Cornelius Ray, Thomas Buchanan, Gerard Bancker, William Laight, Nicholas Low, Mathew Clarkſon, Robert Lenox, John Murray, John Atkinſon, Gabriel Ludlow, Philip Livingſton, William Minturn, John I. Glover.

From the Commercial Advertiſer.

Mr. Editor,

Since the eſtabliſhment of the United Inſurance Company, in this city, they have ſuſtained the following loſſes, viz.

By Spaniſh captures	1609 dollars.
By Britiſh captures	9937 ditto
By Sea Riſks	111,902 ditto
By French captures	178,766 ditto
	502,214 dollars.

The want of a little accuracy in the preceding ſtatement, need not prevent your aſking Mr. Nicholas, whence he obtained his information, when he ſo falſely declared in his laſt ſpeech in Congreſs, "That the Britiſh were the greateſt aggreſſors!" TRUTH.

New-York, Feb. 8.

N. B. When the New-York Inſurance Company, and, what are called, the out-door underwriters, furniſh liſts of their loſſes, it may induce the anti's in the houſe to adhere a little more to facts. Our member, I imagine, has never applied for information ſimilar to the above.

BOSTON, February 5.

CONSUMMATE VILLAINY AND MURDER.

[The following very extraordinary letter was handed us on Saturday evening for publication.]

States of America, January 1798.

MADAM,

I am one of thoſe people who ſubſiſt on the ſpoils of the Traveller, but if the ſpark of humanity was entirely extinguiſhed from my breaſt, you would never gain this, or any other information of a perſon who was very dear to you—you will of courſe heap curſes on the villains who have deprived you of your huſband. But your curſes or bleſſings is a matter of indifference, as I am well aſſured that every precaution neceſſary is taken for our ſecurity.

As my word was paſſed for this indulgence theſe lines will find a conveyance to you; and operate for your intereſt hereafter.

You muſt know madam, that it was my fortune, with two or three of my aſſociates to fall in with a Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON; after taking from him his caſh to the amount of about 1800 dollars, we mutually agreed for our own ſecurity to diſpatch the ſaid Oliver Johnſon, and informed him of our determination.

Immediately when he ſaw his fate determined upon he craved theſe two favors—viz. that we would write to his family which he ſaid lived in Weſtmoreland, aad direct the letter to be left at the Poſt-Office in Walpole, (N. H.) to inform you of his fate; and his laſt requeſt is that Colonel Joſeph Burt, and Ezra Peirce, adminiſter upon his eſtate, and wiſhes them to aſſiſt his diſtreſſed family.

To the wife of Oliver Johnſon, late of Weſtmoreland.

A true copy—atteſt.

THOMAS K. GREEN,
JOB. F. BOOKS,
JOSEPH BURT, } Selectmen of
JOSEPH BUFFUM, } Weſtmoreland

SAVANNAH, January 19.

On the 17th inſt. Arrived ſchooner Harriot, Capt. Da Coſta, in 13 days from St. Croix—who informs, that the day previous to his ſailing, a gentleman arrived from Cayenne, who informed him that the Corvette which had on board the baniſhed members from France, had captured the veſſel he was in from London, and four others,—all for the iſlands; and that Pichegru, Barthelemi, and ſeveral others, were agreeing with an American captain to bring them to this country.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 12.

MARRIED]—On Saturday evening laſt, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. WILLIAMSON NUTTER, of Whitehaven, Great-Britain, to Miſs SARAH WALLACE of this city.

We are aſſured that Benjamin R. Morgan, Eſq. will, if elected, accept the office of Senator, in the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, any reports to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Mr. PEALE has conſtructed a ſtove in his Muſeum, which entirely conſumes all the ſmoke of its fuel, which with very little wood keeps two rooms, that are very large, quite comfortable both day and night.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated December 12, 1797.

"As to news, we are in the dark, it has been reported that Portugal had made her peace—ſome ſay it is concluded, others that it is not, and that a ſtrong army is ordered to march againſt the kingdom.

"The three American envoys are at Paris, and have been there ſome time—nothing tranſpires here of what they are doing."

Extract of a letter received from New England by a gentleman in this city.

"Some of the *patriots* in Congreſs, I perceive, inſiſt that the powers of the houſe of repreſentatives ought to be ſo exerciſed, as that the executive ſhall be reduced to nothing. The Preſident is to appoint foreign miniſters, but the houſe is to provide only for miniſters to ſuch courts, and of ſuch diplomatic grades, as they ſee fit.—Pray, how much would the letter of the conſtitution be worth, if the ſpirit of it were to be drawn off into the houſe, as propoſed?

It is ſaying to the Preſident, in reſpect to this undoubted branch of his conſtitutional authority,

"*You ſhall be Viceroys here, 'tis true,*
"*But we'll be Viceroys over you.*"

106 Preſidents are too many for any government except Babel. Our conſtitution, we hope, is not to be quibbled away; let congreſs make laws; let the Preſident ſend miniſters. The eternal thirſt of the democrats, to uſurp the *treaty making power*, is better underſtood ſince the fermentation throughout the union, when the appropriations for the Britiſh treaty, were arreſted in the houſe; than it was before.

Indeed, for a few years after the conſtitution was adopted, we took every word in congreſs, for true; and when a democrat, like a Joſeph Surface, in the "*School for Scandal*" roſe to defame the Treaſury and War Departments, it was always with a moral ſentiment in his mouth, of late, we underſtand this lingo, and know it to be *bait for gulls.*

A Virginian ſays, "we want no foreign intercourſe"; excellent this, to come from the very lips that uttered ſo many arguments in oppoſition to any meaſures of ſelf defence, till we could hear from France! Then, all duty, all prudence and wiſdom were relative to France, and only to France. Some men have bad memories. The idea of that Virginia member, as to the danger of *harmony* between the three branches of our government, denotes the viſionary wildneſs of a jacobin brain. According to him, the only way to prop a falling houſe is to divide it. Pray Sir, is Bedlam repreſented, or is it empty, becauſe its tenants have all turned politicians? Can it be, that Virginia ſends its beſt diſpoſed and moſt diſcerning men, or do they ſtay at home?

I wonder at the ſtrange extravagance of ſome who repreſent them; and really believe few Northern heads are made like them.

Here, we all ſay, the democrats endeavour to ſet the head of the government on the wrong end of the body politic."

Philadelphia, February 10, 1798.

At a meeting of a number of citizens, at the houſe of Mr. Moore, the corner of Fourth and Cheſnut ſtreets, Mr. James Ker in the chair:

The following reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to:

That, taking into conſideration the patriotiſm and abilities of Iſrael Iſrael, as well as the manner in which the rights of his conſtituents have been affected by a late deciſion of a committee of the Senate, which has not only involved the diſtrict in a conſiderable expence, but much loſs of time to individuals: Therefore reſolved, that we will ſupport the ſaid Iſrael Iſrael as Senator, to be voted for the 22d inſtant.

Reſolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be publiſhed in the different papers of this city, as well Engliſh as German.

Atteſt—William Duncan, Sec.

The managers of the City Dancing Aſſembly give notice that the anniverſary Ball to commemorate the birth of GEORGE WASHINGTON, will be held at Mr. Rickets's Circus, the 22d inſtant. Feb. 12. §22d

COMMUNICATIONS.

LYON.

A correſpondent obſerves, it is ſomewhat curious that the gentlemen in Congreſs from the Southern States, where it is ſaid people have keen ſenſibilities and correct notions of honor, ſhould diſcover ſo little reſentment at Mr. Lyon's putting a ſtain upon the national character, which nothing can wipe away but the moſt rigorous proceedings againſt that member. It is to be hoped however, notwithſtanding the apathy of ſome of the Southern delegates, that for the honor of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and the reſpect which is due to the American character, more than two thirds of that body will vote for the expulſion of the Vermont member.

Have the democrats abſolutely loſt their ſenſes? are they totally deprived of all reaſoning powers, and reflecting faculties?—They have long aſſumed to themſelves the ſole guardianſhip hope of our liberties, the ſole, and inviolable protectors of our happy conſtitution. Yet, now behold, in the very face of the government, are they, in ſpite of an expreſs clauſe in the conſtitution, about inſtituting an order *of Knighthood*, and conſequently, *of titles*. An order, too, which from the arms they are conſtantly to be girt with, is calculated to inſpire dread, and to fill our whole country, with fear, and trembling apprehenſion. I hope that this inſtitution will be cruſhed in its bud—for, if it is ſuffered to aſſume any thing like the ſhape, at preſent hinted at, what with the original founders, and the honorary members which it is ſuppoſed will be admitted, the lives and perſons of our peaceful citizens, will be held in conſtant jeopardy. For is it poſſible to conceive any thing more terrible than a *Knight of the Wooden Sword*, in full armour?—alias, Sir A. B. Sir C. D. &c.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3. 1798.

Six Per Cent.	16/8
Three per Cent.	10/3
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/9
BANK United States, 20	
—— Pennſylvania, 23 per cent.	
—— North America, 50 per cent.	
Inſurance Co. Pennſylvania, 20	
—— N. A. ſhares 41 dividend off.	

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following outward bound veſſels were at Reedy Iſland on Friday, when captain Wickham came away.

Ship Edward, Wickham,	for Amſterdam
Ann and Mary, Billis,	Bourdeaux
Wilmington, Hillman,	Hamburgh
John Bulkley, Volans,	Batavia
Joſephus, Wilkins,	
Sally Butler, Chiſholm,	St. Mary's
Brig George, Howland,	Madeira
Betſey, Doyle,	Auguſtine
American, Burke,	La Guira
Maria, Sherer,	Charleſton
Tryal, Talbot,	Trinidad in Cuba
Elizabeth, Fullerton,	Teneriffe
Sloop Union, Hawkins,	N. Carolina

A ſhip with painted ports, a copper bottomed ſchooner and many others unknown.

The ſhips Cleopatra, Wills, for Canton; Alexander Hamilton, Potts, Martinico; Boſton Packet, Copperthwait, Londonderry, and ſloop Eliza, Cottrell, from New-York, are at the fort.

The brig Sukey, Whitten, with 48 paſſengers for Londonderry, and ſchooner Betſey, Connell, for C. Francois, are athore oppoſite the Fort.

Capt. Wickham informs that on Friday morning a tier of veſſels broke from their faſtening at the upper Pier and ſwung round, in conſequence ſome of them lay very much expoſed to the ice, particularly the ſohn Bulkley.

The brig Peggy, Alcorn, from La Guira, to this port, has arrived at Charleſton, the Peggy was nine days in poſſeſſion of a Britiſh cruiſer, but finding her papers clear they diſmiſſed her.

The ſhip Star, Woodman, from London via New-York lay at Reedy iſland when capt. W. came away.

Baltimore, February 7.

We have once more the pleaſure of announcing, that the navigation of our river and harbour is entirely freed from its icy ſhackles;—but this pleaſure would be heightened into joy, could we announce that our commerce is unmoleſteſted by the freebooters of the ocean.

Arrived at Baltimore, Feb. 7.

Ship Abigail, Graham,	Havanna
Abigail, Kein,	W. Indies
Snow William, Wells,	Liſbon
Brig Commerce, Child,	Newport
Caroline Williams, Reed,	W. Indies
Sch'r Hero, Smith,	do
Mary, Hutie,	do
Hawk, Barry,	do
Bee, Peters,	Salem
James, Wallace,	Newberm
Sloop Betſey, Brooks,	Virginia
Ranger, Ingraham,	Deighton
Swift, Ballance,	N. Carolina
Charles, Barbine,	Norfolk
Nancy & Peggy, White,	N. Carolina

LONDON, November 20.

On motion of Mr. Ryder, for the houſe of commons to reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, on the treaty between his Britannic majeſty and the United States of America, Mr. Nicholls remarked to his majeſty's miniſters, that the bill propoſed to be brought in did not go to the extent required both by the commercial and political intereſts of this country. He ſaid that all regulation of the intercourſe between the United States of America and the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, was entirely left out in the propoſed bill. This intercourſe was left as it had been ever ſince the peace with America, to be regulated on the ſpur of the occaſion, by orders of council, or the proclamations of governors in the Weſt-Indies: as a proof of this, he took notice of a proclamation lately iſſued by the governor of Barbadoes, ſtating the danger to which that iſland was expoſed from the ſcarcity of proviſions, and authoriſing, for a twelvemonth, the introduction of proviſions and lumber into that iſland, in American ſhips of any burthen. He obſerved, that while we perſevered in holding this language to the Americans, viz. "We will purchaſe from you when we cannot procure commodities we want elſewhere; but, when we cannot procure them elſewhere, we will not purchaſe them of you," we ſhould never be conſiderd by the Americans as valuable cuſtomers; nor would they be ſolicitous to ſupply us in the hour of diſtreſs. He reminded the houſe, that when the preſent calamitous war terminated, another conteſt awaited this country, viz. a conteſt whether this country ſhould retain its ſtation as a commercial nation. In this conteſt, our intercourſe with America was of the firſt importance. The ſucceſs of France, during the preſent war, would probably give her great advantages in the commerce, on the return of peace; we might expect to ſee her the moſt favoured nation in Holland, in Germany, in Spain, in Italy, in all the ſtates which border on the Mediterranean, and perhaps even in Portugal. But, in a commercial intercourſe with America, every circumſtance was favorable to this country: this country wiſhed to ſell manufactures and purchaſe raw materials; America, on the contrary, wiſhed to ſell raw materials, and purchaſe manufactures. Commercial intercourſe muſt, from this circumſtance, be beneficial to both countries. Even the obſtinate perſeverance of his majeſty's miniſters, in fettering the intercourſe between the two countries, had not been able to prevent our commerce with America from being carried to a great extent, tho' it certainly had prevented it from being carried to that extent to which it would have attained if it had been left unfettered, and regulated only by the mutual wants of the two countries. He reminded them, that fourteen years had elapſed ſince peace was concluded with America; yet our miniſters had not been able, in all that time, to fix the intercourſe with America on a permanent footing. He urged them to take advantage of the happy moment which now preſented itſelf. America is now on bad terms with France; this then is the moment at which advances from this country, for a complete and permanent regulation of commercial intercourſe, will be liſtened to by America. Our political intereſts were in union, in this reſpect, with our commercial intereſts. What country was capable of being a more uſeful ally to Great-Britain than the United States of America? Our poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies depend on America both for ſubſiſtence and protection. The ſame habits, the ſame language, the ſame ſentiments on religious ſubjects—*Eoſdem habere majores, eadem monumenta*, were circumſtances which muſt neceſſarily promote both commercial and political connections. He warned the miniſters not to ſuffer the preſent happy opportunity to eſcape them, but to come forward and fix the intercourſe between the two countries on permanent regulations. He cautioned them not to endeavour to ſhew their ſkill in the arts and chicane of negociation, but to eſtabliſh ſuch terms, that both Great-Britain and America might acknowledge that the intercourſe was equally beneficial to both countries.

NEW-THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

FEBRUARY 12.

Will be preſented the TRAGEDY of

MACBETH.

Macbeth, mr Fennell (being his firſt appearance in that character theſe four years)—Duncan, mr L'Eſtrange—Malcolm, mr Fox—Donalbaine, mr T. Warrell—Macduff, mr Wignell—Banquo, mr Warren—Lenox, mr Marſhall—Siward, mr Morris—Seyton, mr Warrell, jun—Doctor, mr Warrell—Meſſenger, mr Bliſſett.

Lady Macbeth (firſt time) mrs Hardinge—Gentlewoman, mrs L'Eſtrange.

Hecate, mr Darley—Firſt Witch, mr Bernard—Second Witch, mr Francis—Third Witch, mr Harwood.

With new Dreſſes and Decorations.

To which will be added, the Comic Opera of

THE PADLOCK.

Don Diego, Mr. Darley—Leander, Mr. Marſhall—1ſt Scholar, Mr. Warrell jun.—2d Scholar, Mr. T. Warrell—Mungo, Mr. Bernard—Leonora, Mrs. Marſhall—Urſula, Mrs. L'Eſtrange.

☞ The celebrated, grand, heroic Pantomime Ballot of OSCAR AND MALVINA, which has been ſome months in preparation, will be performed, for the firſt time, on Wedneſday next—Particulars in future Bills.

Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.

☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain riſe preciſely at ſix o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Tickets to be had at H. and P. RICE's book-ſtore, No. 50 Market-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theare. *VIVAT RESPUBLICA!*

At Mr. Rickets's Circus,

Corner of Cheſnut and Sixth ſtreets,

On TUESDAY evening, February 13,

Will be exhibited a Grand FIRE WORK, conſiſting of two kinds of Fires. And for the firſt time, two Men and two Horſes will ride round the Circus ſurrounded with Fire-works.

Fire works conſiſting entirely of inflammable air, viz.

A repreſentation of the arms of Pennſylvania.

Thoſe of New-Jerſey, New-York, Maſſachuſetts, Charleſton, &c. &c.

The principal illuminations are, thoſe of St. Paul's, London; St. Peter's, of Rome; the invalid hoſpital, the baſtile, and Vauxhall, at Paris, &c.

Fire works conſiſting of various combinations of combuſtible matters, viz.

The great American ſun riſing from its horizon.

The grand wind-mill of Don Quixotte, together with its changes.

A great mechanical piece, changing into different figures every time it turns.

The ſurpriſing piece of Bacchus; a mechanical piece.

A piece repreſenting caſcades in every direction, and terminating in a noſegay.

The great Italian roſe; a piece of variatives.

A great portico ornamented with four ſpiral columns, and crowned with a balluſtrade, with the arms of the United States in the centre; a piece uniting both kinds of fire.

Fifteen Chineſe ſquibs, with fifteen fixed ſtars, will terminate this ſuperb fire work, which Mr. AMBROISE, from his attention and expences, flatters himſelf will afford the public a moſt agreeable diverſion.

And in addition, a ſurpriſing CHILD, nine years old, will execute a *Concert*, compoſed by Ignice Pleyel, on the Forte Piano, newly invented by Mr. Albrecht. The Infant Virtuoſo is a pupil of a celebrated maſter of this city.

☞ The doors will be opened at 5 o'clock, and the fire-works will begin at 6 o'clock.—Box, three-quarters of a dollar; Pit, three-eighths of a dollar.—Days of perfotmance, Tueſday and Saturday.—Tickets to be had at the Circus, or at O'Eller's Hotel.

A Houſe in Burlington for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has a large, convenient two-ſtory brick Houſe, with Stables, Carriage-houſe, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jerſey, which he wiſhes to SELL. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth ſtreet, to GEORGE WALKER,

Who has alſo for Sale,

Lots in Waſhington City,

Contiguous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.

December 29. 70t

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with 2 two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant Lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second-streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Ash's.

No. 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chesnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chesnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This house is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plumb-street, between Second and Third-street, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3awt15F

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

Recently Published,

And just imported from England, by WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second street, and may be had of MORGAN J. RHEES,

A Cheap and valuable work, in two closely printed volumes in 8vo. (price 3 dollars)

Illustrations of Prophecy:

In which are elucidated many predictions, which occur in Isaiah, Daniel, the writings of the Evangelists, and book of Revelation; which are tho't to foretell among other great events, a revolution in France, favorable to the interests of mankind, the overthrow of the papal power and of ecclesiastical tyranny, the downfall of civil despotism, and the subsequent melioration of the state of the world: together with

A large collection of Extracts,

Interspersed through the work, and taken from numerous commentators, particularly from

Joseph Mede,	Sir Isaac Newton,
Vitringa,	Mr. William Lewth,
Dr. Th. Goodwin,	Fleming,
Dr. Henry More,	Bengelius,
Dr. John Owen,	Daubuz,
Dr. Cressener,	Whitby,
Peter Jurieu,	Bowman,
Brenius,	Bishop Newton, and
Bishop Chandler,	Bishop Hurd.

By JOSEPH LOMAS TOWERS.

Besides various other inquiries treated of in this work, and numerous illustrations of prophecy; it contains a considerable number of facts or observations on the symbolic language of prophecy, the authenticity, uses, and obscurity of the apocalypse, and the genuineness of the Hebrew prophets; on the rapid corruption of christianity in the fourth century; on the dispersion and restoration of the Jews, the history of the false Messiahs who have appeared among them, and the reasons in support of the conjecture that the Afghans are the descendants of the ten tribes; on the right of resistance to oppression; on the irruptions of the northern nations, and the causes of the decline and fall of the Roman empire; on the customs of the Tartars, and the independence of the Arabs; on the conquests of those nations, and those of the Turks; on the usurpation of the Mamalukes, and the past history and present state of Egypt; on the character and conduct of Constantine, Justinian, Clovis, and Lewis XIV; on the scarcity of books in the dark ages, and the causes of the decline of literature; on the rapid rise of the French monarchy, and the causes of its fall; on the inconsistencies in the political characters of bishops Newton and Hurd; on the peculiarities of Dr. Th. Burnet's theory of the earth; on the beneficial effects which christianity has produced in favor of learning and civil liberty, and its tendency to promote the establishment of equal governments.

Independent of the large proportion of original matter contained in these volumes, those who are interested in the subject will, it is presumed, wish to peruse or consult them, because the extracts introduced in them, which are accurately cited, and marked with inverted commas, are taken from a greater number of writers on the prophecies (at least if the roman catholic commentators be excluded) than are easily accessible to any one individual even in Europe, or are probably to be found in any one library in the world. They are furnished with indexes, and a copious table of contents. Jan. 22—2aw2w

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,
BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,
No. 11, Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy	
Irish market claret in cases	Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do.	Drawback.
Santerne, do. do.	

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tuth&stf

W. HAYDON

Delineator of Drawing—from London,
(Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as usual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewise, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous to those that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 9. §2w

To Be Sold,

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the house, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a stable, and other improvements.—The house is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in good repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central position and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of

ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.

January 11 §

The Subscriber

INFORMS those whom it may interest or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed *Monday, the twenty-sixth day of February next*, to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-house in this city, on the subject of his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Law—and that their attendance is desired.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16. eot26thF

The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 7004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

The Subscriber,

Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chesnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

All Persons

Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.

nov. 29 1797. §

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM FLEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, No. 25, So. Third-street. } *Administr'r*

January 4. dtf

Surveyor General's Office,

December 2, 1797.

ON a release of survey of 433 acres, 68 perches of land, situate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, surveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Esq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The first Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, they having at least thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Lufborough.

January 26 §t1F2wtm

Copper for Sheathing,

For Sale, by
SIMON WALKER,
Pine-street, near Fifth.

January 29 diw

Genteel Boarding and Lodging

To be had at a moderate price—Enquire at No. 138, Arch-street.

Jan. 27. daw

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

PROPOSAL.

HAVING met with a liberal patronage, the Subscriber is emboldened to issue proposals for printing by subscription, the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, from their first meeting in 1775, to the present time.

This work shall be printed with a new type, made for the purpose; and on good paper. It will be delivered at one dollar per volume (octavo) in 6 vols.—cash to be paid on delivery.

It is needless to say any thing of the merits of this undertaking—the scarcity of the Journals throughout the United States, is sufficient to justify the printer in his hope of meeting with that success, which he is certain the enterprize deserves.

JOHN PARKER.

Jan. 27. d 6t

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. *dim.*

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,

A TREATISE

ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,

Containing a detail of the various crimes and misdemeanors, by which public and private property, are, at present, injured and endangered: And suggesting remedies for their prevention.

BY A MAGISTRATE,

Acting for the counties of Middlesex, Surry, Kent, and Essex; for the city and liberty of Westminster; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

To those who have read this curious and valuable work, it will need no recommendation—they know its solid merit—but as it has hitherto got into very few hands in this country, it will not be amiss to observe—so great was the approbation and demand in London, that it passed through three large editions in the course of twelve months. As a detail of the ingenious varieties of fraud, that endanger property in London, and most other overgrown and opulent cities, it cannot fail to afford the reader great entertainment as well as instruction; but as the author traces all these enormities to a few, and in themselves, inconsiderable causes, many of which actually exist in all the large capitals of the United States, the business is brought home to our own doors; and the work has an increasing claim to our attentive perusal.

To assist the legislator and the magistrate in the humane office of preventing crimes, and their consequent punishments, was the patriotic design of the author. "Private offences, he says, are the source of public crimes, and the best method of guarding society against the latter is, to make proper provisions, for checking the former"—"Those men are easily seduced from their loyalty who are apostates from virtue."

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent English paper—It will be delivered to subscribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half*; although the last London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now sold at two dollars and a half. To non-subscribers the price will be raised.

Whatever encouragement may be given by subscription, it will be committed to the press without delay; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subscriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES'S's book-store, No. 68, High-street, and by most of the other booksellers in the city; by George Hill, in Baltimore; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.

January 31. 2awta

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

To be Exchanged for

British, German, or India Goods,
IN THE PACKAGE;

A tract of valuable Land

In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.

Inquire of the Printer.

Jan. 15. §

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements.

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6et

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*
No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives
December 20. §

French Circulating Library.
JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. co1m *nov.* 15.

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,
No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

A Gardener wanted.

A person well acquainted with gardening, and who would occasionally attend market, may hear of a place by applying at the 12 mile stone, on the Bristol road, or No. 109, Arch-street, Philadelphia. A single man would be preferede

Jan. 20. 2awtf

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
AT THEIR STORE,
No. 213, corner of Arch and Front street.
HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto slutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madras ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffetics
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea
Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

Nov 18 3tawtf

Imported (via New York) on the ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chesnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorens
Chintz and Culicoes	Dacca worked muslins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Pensiasoes	Chasla Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mull handkerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Lesser Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuths4w

Valuable Books,

Just received by the FAIR AMERICAN from London, and now opening and selling by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut Street.

CATALOGUES

Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. These added to O's usual stock, form an extensive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and comprise books in sundry languages and on various subjects.

This Day is Published,

By J. ORMROD, (Price 75 cents, handsomely bound and lettered, and embellished with an elegant frontispiece and seventy three cuts.)

The Looking Glass for the Mind,
OR,
The JUVENILE FRIEND;

Being a valuable collection of interesting and miscellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In prose and verse. Designed to improve and amuse the rising generation.

In the Press, and will be speedily published,
Dr. DARWIN'S
Plan of Female Education.

Subscriptions for this incomparable work will be thankfully received by the printer. The book will contain about three hundred pages, will be printed with a new type on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers neatly bound, lettered and embellished with an elegant frontispiece, for one dollar.

January 3. 3t.

FOR SALE, BY
WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,
129, South Front-street, next door to the Custom-house,
A large assortment of

Gold and silver Watches

A Time Keeper, by Arnold
Some plated Candlesticks
Double barrelled Guns, by Mortimer, maker to the King of England
Ditto, by Parker
Pair duelling Pistols, by Knubley, Charing Cross
Reflecting Telescope, by Ribright
Box of patent Medicines
60 lb. Scotch Thread
Small collection of valuable Books, and Books of Prints
30,000 acres of Land in one lot, upon the Big Sandy, in Mason county, Kentucky, patented by Percival Butler, in 1787.
Also, 14 Lake Erie Lots
Invoices or parcels of Watches bought.

January 4. d7t

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,
No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also*, such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo. price 3 dols.
Ditto, large 12 mo. price 1 dol. 75 cts.
Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

Yellow Fever and Pestilential Diseases.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo.
By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookseller,*
No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,
(Price, in boards, 87 1-2 Cents)
Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

A VIEW
Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility. And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemicand, Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. §12t

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf

Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY
SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth street.

December 28. 1w

For Savannah,

The fast sailing Ship
SWIFT PACKET,
(a regular trader)
PATRICK GRIBBEN, *master*,

WILL sail on the 10th inst (ice permitting) has handsome accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master on borrd, at Beckley's wharf, above Market-street, or

N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front-street.

February 3. §

For Amsterdam,

The Ship
FARMER,
JOHN M'COLLOM, Master;

WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

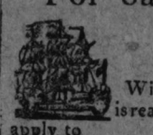
JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and for sale,

Claret in hhds.
White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Santerne, Lunjlle, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

Novembe 24.

For Sale or Charter,



The Snow
GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP
Sally Butler,
Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers; Sails on the 10th December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who has to dispose of,
A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

November 18. §

FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,
One hundred and eighty bales
BENGAL GOODS,
Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenahs	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

Insurance Office of the State of Pennsylvania.

February 1, 1798.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of seventy dollars on each share of the stock of the company, for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 10th inst.

JAMES S. COX, *President.*

February 1. dr5t

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY
George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, middling well proportioned; he has a very coarse voice, his fore teeth stand very far apart; there were one or two with him—I cannot rightly describe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three suits; he had on when he went away, a pair of kersey trowsers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good shirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerseys. Whosoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE,

Living in St ill Pond, Kent county, Maryland.

January 2. *6t2aw

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c, for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, south Front-street

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sherry, and Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks;

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

Employment for the Poor.

FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every second, fourth, and sixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, south Fifth street, above Spruce-street. eod2w

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookfellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t